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though the latter be kept for weeks in a sealed cell filled with water. It is even possible to make very satisfactory photomicrographs of living embryos within the mother larvæ, while there is not the slightest difficulty in observing the movements of those nearly fully developed before their escape from the mother integument. With our present knowledge we see no reason why artificial colonies of this insect might not be established in the vicinity of a zoological laboratory and maintained with very little or no attention from year to year, if not for a decade or more. A detailed account of this species, with a number of illustrations will appear shortly in the writer's report for last year. E. P. FELT

TREMATODES OF THE DRY TORTUGAS

MY friend Albert Hassall has called my attention to two of the new generic names which I employed in a recent paper on the Trematodes of the Dry Tortugas.[1]

The generic names *Didymorchis* and *Mesorchis* are preempted, thus making it necessary to invent other names to take their place. I therefore propose for *Didymorchis* the name *Pycnadena* (πυκνὸς packed close, and ἀδὴν a gland), and for *Mesorchis* the name *Antorchis* (ἀντίος opposite, and ὄρχις).

These two specific names hence become *Pycnadena* (n. g.) *lata* (Lt.) and *Antorchis* (n. g.) *urna* (Lt.).

At the suggestion of Mr. Hassall I take advantage of this opportunity to state that *Deradena ovalis, Hamacreadium mutabile* and *Genolopa ampullacea* are the type species of their respective genera.

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WASHINGTON, PA.,
January 23, 1911

QUOTATIONS

COMMERCIALISM IN EDUCATION

THAT the methods of higher education are in a state of transition in this country appears evident from the pedagogic innovations made and the many more proposed during the past several years. On the one hand, colleges of higher standing are elevating their curricula to a real professional plane, apparently having at length found it too difficult, to say the least, to instruct in the same course men for such different callings as dynamo tender and consulting engineer. On the other hand, some schools are frankly revealing that their aim is to serve, not the interests of the student, but solely those of the employer of technical graduates, even though education directed primarily to this narrow purpose may unfit the subject for obtaining the most out of life spiritually, through lowering his ideals and curbing his ambitions, and financially, through making him a mere serf to an industry. A concrete illustration of the haphazard condition of thought concerning technical education is afforded by a recent report of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching on "Academic and Industrial Efficiency," prepared by a well-known and doubtless capable "efficiency engineer," whose business is concerned with the economical administration of manufacturing establishments.

While we have no quarrel with the efficiency engineer as such, nor with his efforts in the course of business to report upon any problem which his clients may desire investigated, we can not refrain from expressing astonishment at the frame of mind of one who would direct the application to instruction in science of the canons appropriate for running a purely money-making business. The possibility of such a distortion of view is the most serious criticism that could possibly be launched against American educational methods. As well put a skilful and successful sausage maker at the task of criticizing the manufacture of astronomical telescopes. An institution for training young men in science, whether pure or applied, is not a money-getting concern. Its product is not sausages, but the advancement of human intelligence, which may or may not be applied to gainful objects. Even in the narrowest technical sense it does

[1] "Helminth Fauna of the Dry Tortugas, II., Trematodes," Papers of the Tortugas Laboratory, Carnegie Institution of Washington, Vol. IV., pp. 11–98, plates 1–28; issued December 16, 1910.